An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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SEEK ACCURATE INFORMATION

Slocan Niseis to Gather Materials on Evacuation

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Members of the Slocan Valley Nisei Organization are making house to house calls in local settlements in an effort to gather evidence on the effects of evacuation, including the mental attitudes which led to the signing of repatriation forms and subsequently their cancellation.

The project was decided upon and planned at the S.V.N.O. meeting of June 16. It was felt that a collection of testimonials and affidavits describing the wartime experiences of the evacuees, which were shared by people of no other race in Canada, would serve to give a better appreciation of the problem.

It is understood that the testimonials will stress not only the material and financial losses suffered by the evacuees but also the emotional, mental and physical hardships as well.

The information being sought will cover the following points: (1) Length of notices received before evacuation; (2) Conditions at Hastings Park Manning Pool; (3) Forced separation of families; (4) Instability of Commission rulings; (5) Sale of properties; (6) Conditions in ghost towns; (7) "Voluntary" repatriation scheme; (8) Problem of Issei Naturalization (difficulty in security); (9) Psychological effects of evacuation.

Efforts will be made to compile records of actual cases with accurate information and figures.

The Nisei Organization hopes to gather as much material as possible before the Privy Council appeal is heard. Another reason for urgency lies in the fact that much evidence will be lost unless they are gathered before the next shipload of repatriates leave Canada.

The Slocan group is not confining its source of information to people in B.C., but have addressed an appeal to individuals and groups in all parts of Canada.

Testimonials and record of losses suffered are being requested by the S.V.N.O. secretary, Miss A. Atagi, of Bay Farm, via Slocan City, B.C.

Japanese Problem Nearing Peaceful Settlement - Sun

VANCOUVER, B.C. The Vancouver Sun from its Ottawa Bureau reported on June 22 that a peaceful settlement of the Japanese question was slowly developing.

The newspaper stated that two shiploads have left for Japan and that another is ready when a ship can be obtained.

"Children under 16 must accompany their parents but older children may decide for themselves to stay or go."

Continued The Sun: "The Japanese scattered in other provinces of Canada are settling down quietly to life there. Curiously, they seem to be happiest in Quebec, where about 1,000 are now located.

"The provinces which previously demanded fulfillment of the Dominion's promise to return them all to British Columbia have not been insistent on the letter of the contract, and it may be possible to quietly disseminate throughout Canada those Japanese who do not elect to go to Japan. No new ones, of course, are being allowed to enter the Dominion.

"The federal government is hopeful that if there is no agitation by one side or the other, the Japanese problem may be settled amicably, though the basis of the settlement is that British Columbia shall be relieved of the segregation of Japanese on the Pacific Coast."

Judge Lindal Explains Canadian Citizenship

A series of six authoritative articles dealing with The Canadian Citizenship Act begins in this week's issue of The New Canadian. The articles are written by Judge Walter J. Lindal, of Manitoba, who is also president of the Canada Press Club.

The first article, dealing with the background of Canadian Citizenship, appears on the editorial page. Subsequent articles will deal with the following topics:

A Canadian Citizen Under the Act;

A Canadian Citizen is a British Subject;

Loss of Canadian Citizenship;

Applications for Certificates of Citizenship; and

The Dual Status and Wider Loyalties.

These articles are being written at the request of the Canada Press Club, in which The New Canadian is represented.

Privy Council to Hear Ten Canadian Appeals

LONDON, Eng.—Ten Canadian appeals are listed for the summer session of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which began its sittings on June 18.

The first case being heard by the Empire's highest court is Gooderham and Worts v. the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. This is expected to be followed by two appeals from the Ontario government.

The hearing on the Japanese deportation orders-in-council is expected some time in July.

Greater Employment Reported in May

OTTAWA —Employment situation in Canada is steadily improving, it was revealed in a labor department report. On May 30, 210,000 unplaced job-seekers were registered at employment offices, a reduction of 34,000 during the month.

Unfilled jobs at May 30 numbered 115,000, which is an increase of 2,000 from the end of April.

Lemon Creek Centre May Close Next

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Although Tashme is the first housing centre scheduled to be closed, it will be followed by closing of other centres. It has been unofficially reported that Lemon Creek may be the next centre to close, although no confirmation has been received.

New Denver is expected to remain open for some time, but all relocatable persons now in this centre will be asked to move in the near future, and the centre is expected to house unrelocatable persons only.

To Publish Report

The first comprehensive study of the mass evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast has now been completed and the first of two volumes on the subject will be published this fall by the University of California press, it was announced this week by Dorothy Swaine Thomas, senior author and director of the university's Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

HOSPITAL CLOSED

Tashme Housing Centre To Close by End of July

TASHME, B.C. The population of this centre is dwindling rapidly. Groups leave every week for distant parts east of the Rockies. Three new orders were issued by the Japanese Division on June 19, forecasting an early end to this settlement:

1. All persons who applied to go to Neys in northern Ontario will leave on June 27.

2. The remaining persons, who intend to remain in Canada or who have not decided to return to Japan on the next boat will be moved to Moose Jaw hostel on July 5.

3. The next boat to Japan will leave Canada on or about the 25th of July.

The Tashme hospital was closed on June 25. Its facilities will be moved to one of the eastern relocation centres, probably Neys. Clean-up crews are busy burning rubbish. The Japanese Division was reported dickering with a lumber camp for the sale of empty commission houses.

Approximately 430 persons have so far applied to go to Japan on the next boat. After they leave at the end of July, Tashme may revert to a hayfield that it once was, for Tashme as a relocation camp is approaching its last days. It will become an empty place, except for memories, and an isolated spot which its former inhabitants are not likely to visit again. Even now Tashme is beginning to wear a deserted look with rows of empty houses, and quiet except for the sounds of people packing to leave.

Restore Civil Rights Urges Youth Group

TORONTO, Ont. — Restoration of full civil rights and liberties to Canadians of Japanese ancestry is urged in a memorandum issued by the provisional Canadian Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on June 22.

The two-page memorandum issued at Toronto traces the treatment of Japanese Canadians during the war and recommends that all possible assistance be given for the "re-establishment" of these people.

"Since their property was sold by the Government for almost nothing, financial grants should be provided to assist them in setting up households. Their property and business losses should be compensated, and, above all, full civil rights and liberties, enjoyed by Canadians, should be restored to them."

Experience on S.S. Marine Angel Is Described in Airmail Letter

The first airmail communication from the repatriates who left Canada May 31 on the S.S. Marine Angel was received by The New Canadian last week. The letter was written by a former Tashmeite on board the repatriation ship as "eager-faced" repats lined up on the decks were waiting to catch the first glimpse of Japan.

The writer describes the experience of the repatriates on board the ship.

"We boarded the S.S. Marine Angel Friday afternoon," said the letter. "At 10 p.m. the ship slowly made its way through the calm waters of the Burrard Inlet. The city was bright with neon lights which were reflected in the waters of the inlet. They seemed to bid us farewell. The ship crept out under the Lion's Gate Bridge with its string of orange lights.

DOCKS AT SEATTLE

"The next day, June 1, the ship docked at Seattle around noon. There the ship took on more cargo and set sail again, this time straight out into the heart of the Pacific. As we approached mid-ocean the ship began to roll and the passengers began to suffer from seasickness. After three days, however, we got used to the rocking and enjoyed the fresh air of the outside instead of staying in the luke-warm unrefreshed atmosphere of the hatches in which we slept.

"The Marine Angel had once served as a troop ship, and it is still unconverted. But facilities are satisfactory. The children are berthed in cabins while the older people are berthed in the hatches of the ship. There are shower baths but no tub baths—and we sure missed the ones in Tashme. For mess, line-ups are frequent occurrences.

"Most of the passengers on board are from Tashme, and altogether there are 668 of them.

"Today the ship is nearing the

(Continued on Page 8)

Hamilton Kyowa Club Studies Federation

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Hamilton Kyowa Club will hold a general meeting to decide whether or not it will become affiliated with the provincial or federal organization of Japanese Canadian clubs. This was decided at a meeting of May 29 when 22 persons, including the executive, and other interested men discussed the official delegates' report on the Ontario Provincial Convention held last month.

The meeting decided to ask the Provisional Council of the Ontario Provincial Federation to have the recommendations and observations of Kyowa Club published in The New Canadian, in order that those sufficiently interested may send their opinions to the Kyowa Club.

Ed. Note: The complete text of the Kyokai recommendations appears on Page 7 of this issue. Due to its great length when translated into Japanese, it will not be possible to publish the complete translation. For those interested, however, we believe the complete information will be supplied by the Kyowa Club, c/o Mr. K. Ikeno, 222 King St. E., Hamilton, Ont. The report on Kyokai recommendations will appear in the Japanese section of an early issue.

Another Shipload of Voluntary Repats Prepare to Leave Canada

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Between 550 and 1,700 persons from British Columbia are expected to apply for the third repatriation boat which may be arranged for the end of July. So far, it is estimated that more than 350 persons have applied from Tashme, and about [illegible] persons from Lemon Creek, with additional numbers from other settlements in Slocan Valley. It is expected that very few will apply from the other [illegible].

This boat is believed to be the [illegible] for those [illegible] voluntarily, and [illegible] decides to [illegible] deportation [illegible] of deportees [illegible] 2,500 [illegible] and per[illegible] deportation [illegible] "voluntary" repatriation survey.

Among the chief concerns of the repatriates is the retention of the children's Canadian citizenship status. A number of petitions have been sent to Ottawa concerning this point, and the latest ones, dated June 12, are intended to clear up any misunderstanding which may arise from the fact that they had previously signed statements signifying a "desire" to give up their British nationality.

Two forms have been prepared for this purpose. One, to be signed by those over sixteen, declares a wish to "renounce and abandon and revoke" any clause previously signed in which it is agreed to cancel British nationality.

The second form is to be signed by the parents of minor children in which is declared a desire to revoke any previously signed statements whereby the Canadian citizenship of the repatriate children has been hampered. The forms were drawn up by the B.C. Citizenship Defence Committee after receiving legal advice.

• The [illegible] appearing in The New Canadian last week [illegible] Slocan City [illegible] PHOTO-CRAFT, [illegible] City, B.C. [illegible] by [illegible].

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Wanted, A Report on Evacuation

The publicity given the Japanese Canadian controversy in all parts of Canada has been attended by a considerable degree of confusion in the understanding of the issues involved. Not only does this confusion exist among the general public, but it has, on occasions, extended to groups who are engaged in seeking the fair treatment of the Japanese Canadian minority. An instance of this is contained in a statement issued by an executive member of the Lethbridge Consultative Committee on Canadians of Japanese Origin and published in the Lethbridge Herald last week.

The tenor of the statement is that the deportation of Japanese Canadians has begun despite widespread opposition, and that "it is already too late to prevent the perpetration of a gross injustice on a scandalously wide scale." The inference is that the efforts which have been made to prevent forcible deportations has been unsuccessful.

Actually, the deportations now being carried out are only of persons who wish to leave Canada voluntarily and their minor children. It does not involve persons who requested repatriation last year and have subsequently cancelled those requests. It is deplorable, of course, that any person should choose to go to a war-ravaged country in preference to remaining in Canada, but as long as the deportations are on voluntary basis there can be little criticism. The present deportations do not indicate, as it is suggested in the Lethbridge Committee's statement, that the government intends to carry out its policy of forcible deportations as announced last year. On the contrary, it is generally believed that the government has modified its original plan, and may be persuaded to abandon its announced policy of forcible deportations altogether.

The misinformation contained in the Lethbridge Committee's statement is not a serious one. It may easily be corrected. But it is unfortunate that the Lethbridge group and similar groups elsewhere cannot be supplied with complete and accurate information on the background of the current problems—the evacuation, the property sales, the repatriation survey and so forth—and be kept posted on all new developments.

* * * * *

The fault seems to lie in the fact that so far no real attempt has been made to gather a comprehensive and detailed information on the wartime experience of the people of Japanese ancestry in Canada. And no person or group has been asked to take on the responsibility of gathering such information and of relaying it to various interested groups across Canada. It is encouraging to note, therefore, that the Slocan Nisei Organization is making a start in this important work.

One question on which the organization will gather evidence is the "voluntary" repatriation requests. It has been charged that there had been coercion in securing repatriation signatures, and the charge has been denied by the government. It is understood that some evidence has been gathered to support the evacuees' claim, but it will be desirable to compile the various affidavits which have been made, and to determine the exact nature of the pressure which existed, and to what extent it existed.

Another question is that of property sales. It is claimed that the evacuees lost heavily as a result of forced sales. But what was the extent of the losses suffered: and who suffered those losses? This information is by no means complete, and as far as we know, no attempt has been made to trace and verify the various claims.

The New Canadian believes it is desirable, and even essential, that there should be an accurate report on the evacuation, and that the report should be prepared at the earliest opportunity. Such a report will be a valuable document in impressing the government with the extent of losses suffered by the evacuees and in influencing it to consider some plan of indemnification. It will be a source of facts with which to refute the periodic anti-Japanese charges. It will contain an eloquent lesson for the Japanese Canadians—that the formation of closely-knit racial communities will lead to suspicion and hinder assimilation. It can even be a contribution to the principles of democracy, for it will reveal starkly that Canada is not free from the germs of racial intolerance, and that there is a constant need for vigilance against that evil.

The project started by Slocan Niseis should have the co-operation of all Japanese Canadians, and it may well be one of the first tasks of the proposed national federation to see that research on the evacuation is carried on even after the Slocan Niseis' project has been interrupted by further dispersal and repatriation.

The Canadian Citizenship

By JUDGE WALTER J. LINDAL

Now that The Canadian Citizenship Act has been passed and only awaits proclamation by the Governor in Council, an analysis may be made of its chief provisions both in regard to what is new and what has been clarified. In compliance with a request from the Canada Press club that I undertake this task, a series of six editorial articles will appear in consecutive issues of this paper.

THE BACKGROUND

In order to understand the purport and significance of the legislation embodied in The Canadian Citizenship Act, it is necessary to go back and briefly trace two developments in Canada, which are closely related to each other as they both affect her inhabitants in relation to their country. The one is political—the gradual rise from a colony or group of colonies to a self-governing nation. The other concerns nationality—the development and recognition of the rights and obligations of the people who, as individual persons, have their homes in Canada whether they were born here or immigrated from other lands. "The record," says Grant Dexter in his series of editorial articles in the Winnipeg Free Press on Canadian Citizenship, "which ends with this bill, is an exact parallel to that of the development of self-government." As there are two fields of development and the rate of growth fluctuated, contradictions and uncertainties were bound to arise. The very words used to denote successive stages added to the confusion rather than clarified it.

GROWTH OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Originally parts of what is now Canada were colonies under the British Crown. The same was true of British possessions in Asia, Africa and Australia. Thirteen colonies in North America revolted from their mother country in 1775 and laid the foundation for the United States of America. In 1900 the colonies in Australia were, by an Imperial Act, formed into the Commonwealth of Australia.

In the course of development of the colonies which later became Canada and the widening of their powers of self-government, they came to be called provinces. At one time there were five provinces: Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The two Canadas were united in 1841. By the British North America Act, 1867, the three provinces, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were formed into "One Dominion under the Name of Canada." The former province of Canada was divided into two, Ontario and Quebec, and at later dates the other five of the present nine provinces were added. That Act, however, did not give Canada all the powers of a sovereign state. Some of those powers, particularly in the field of external affairs, are a gradual growth. In 1919, after World War I, Canada emerged as a nation, when she signed the peace treaty. But it was not until some years later that her status as an autonomous nation received official recognition in the resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930 and given effect to in the Statute of Westminster, 1931. If after that there were any doubts as to the sovereign powers of Canada they were removed at the commencement of World War II. On September 3, 1939, Great Britain proclaimed a state of war with Germany. A week later, after authorization from the Canadian Parliament, convened for the purpose, a proclamation was cabled to London, [illegible] and signed by King George VI—the King of Canada—by which Canada announced that she was at war with Germany.

GROWTH OF RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

During all this time the rights of citizenship were developing. It must be remembered that naturalization was unknown to the common law of England. A person was a British subject by birth and could not divest himself of his allegiance to the British Crown. Hence all Britishers who settled in the various colonies continued to be British subjects. Even if their nationality had not followed them they could hardly acquire distinct rights of citizenship in a land which was a mere colony.

In the early part of the last century it was realized in Britain and in Europe generally that the rights of citizenship had to be extended. The first step was what was known as denization. A denization is an adopted citizen, a dweller; in Britain he was one who, though foreign born, had some rights but could not become a British subject. Then came the principle of naturalization introduced through Naturalization Acts.

As the British colonies and provinces acquired powers of self-government they began to legislate in reference to naturalization. This caused confusion as the legislation would vary in different places. To remove the confusion and safeguard the rights of natural-born British subjects a statute was passed in Britain in 1847 declaring that all laws dealing with citizenship should apply only where they were enacted. This principle was re-stated in a statute passed in 1870 — three years after Confederation. Hence naturalization under Canadian laws (the first Act was passed in 1881) applied only to Canada and naturalized Canadians found that their citizen papers were of no value if they travelled abroad. This proved most unsatisfactory and was remedied in 1914 when new Naturalization Acts were passed both in Britain and Canada by which a naturalized person became a British subject wherever he went. Provision was made in the Canadian Act to bring persons under it who held certificates under former Acts.

With the development of autonomy in Canada and the other Dominions, steps had to be taken to control immigration. Immigration acts were passed which laid down who could lawfully enter and who could be deported. The first Canadian Immigration Act was passed in 1869. The Act of 1906 provided that the Governor-in-Council could prohibit the landing in Canada of any specified class of immigrants. Thus some British subjects might be and actually have been excluded. As the same treatment was not accorded all British subjects a new term had to be found so the words Canadian citizen were introduced in the Immigration Act of 1910. A Canadian citizen is defined in that Act as:

1. A person born in Canada who has not become an alien;
2. A British subject who has Canadian domicile;
3. A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.

For immigration purposes it was found necessary to set out in the Immigration Act of 1910 how domicile is acquired and how it is lost. So the words Canadian domicile were introduced. The Act provides that a person can acquire Canadian domicile if he has had his domicile for at least five years in Canada.

The first World War speeded the political development ahead of that of citizenship. In 1919 Canada, as a sovereign nation, signed the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations came into existence and Canada was entitled to membership in it and its subsidiary bodies such as the World Court. Only Canadians, that is Canadian British subjects, could represent Canada on such organizations. Hence a new term had to be found to distinguish Canadian British subjects from others. The word Nationals was selected and in 1921 the Canadian National Act was passed which defines a Canadian National as a British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act.

All this created conflicts and misunderstandings. Under the Naturalization Act a man could become a British subject; under the Immigration Act he could become a Canadian citizen and as such automatically become a Canadian national. But under the immigration laws he might lose his Canadian domicile because he was out of Canada for a year. A British subject might come to Canada and after he had been here for some years it might be discovered that while in Canada he belonged to a prohibited or undesirable class within the meaning of Section 41 of the Immigration Act. In that case he could not acquire Canadian domicile no matter how long he lived here and hence was liable to be deported even though a British subject.

SUBJECT AND CITIZEN

There has been [illegible] give the words subject and citizen their narrower meaning. A subject is primarily [illegible] who is under the dominion of a monarch or ruling prince [illegible] one "who owes allegiance to a government or ruling power" (Oxford Dictionary). The word citizen originally referred [illegible] burgesses or freemen [illegible] now commonly [illegible] national of a republic [illegible] can and does mean [illegible] state, an enfranchised [illegible] of a country." In th[illegible] both words mean [illegible] narrower sense the [illegible] implies subjection [illegible] reason some Ca[illegible] like the phrase Brit[illegible]

The Canadian C[illegible] has two objectives [illegible] the contradictions [illegible] ties of the past and [illegible] status of the citizen [illegible] up in line with the [illegible] country as a sov[illegible] mous nation.

Acknowledgment

The New Can[illegible] [illegible]edges with thanks donations from [illegible] ball Team of T[illegible] and Mrs. H. W[illegible] [illegible]dur, P.Q. on the[illegible] their baby's birth[illegible]

第三回船は七月末週

レモンクリークからは三百餘名が歸國の筈

（レモンクリーク十三日發）六月十三日ロスレモンより「第三回歸國船は七月の末週に出る豫定につき歸國希望者は申込め」と掲示されたが、日本行申込者は既に三百名以上あり、それにヘレナ號行の歸三回船に申込む事が出來なかつた七十八人を加へると三百人以上あることになる。前回第二回船に乗るべく十三日夜當地を出發した二百數人はヘレナのために晩市到着後の觀察を心配してゐたが一同無事に乗船す十六日晩十一時半に出帆したと入電があつたし、當地のヘレナも下火となつて僅一週間もしたら解消することゝ見られてゐる。一方東行者も漸次増加して僅に五十二家族が出發、今週も六家族が東行することになつてゐるが、二三日前調べたところではレモンクリークの人口は二六八家族一三一六人となつてゐる。廿二日には晩市から勞働省日本人局のキノン（ゼネラル・マネジャー）ミセス・ブース、マクラッドボイスのブラック三氏が來村、日本人ミーター代表者と會見する事になつてゐるが之は東行者に對する今後の處置が主な話題だらうと云はれてゐる

寄書

ヘネー民會に就て

曾てニユー・カナデアン紙上にて先ヘネー民會員から會費々計其他に就て説明方を要求されてゐたが

△土地家屋等は現在キャストデアンの手で保管してをり保險やタキス、交金は納附してゐる

△會費會計、會の貯蓄金は會員の承知の通り處置は殆どない模樣である

しかし何れ總會が行はれた時には會計報告より結末を發表したいと思ふ。會計は[illegible]木部太郎氏、[illegible]多谷大氏は[illegible]ポイントに居られるが、一般の大略を發表し用事のある向きは小生まで御通知を願ひます

B.B. No. 1, Kamloops, B.C.　廣渡卯壯

タシメの人口半減

（タシメ發）當地から第一回船で日本へ行つた者は五五〇人以上で嘗ては二五〇〇以上だつた當地の人口は約一二〇〇人に減じ此うち半數は日本に行くべく殘りは東行の用意をしてゐる

小宮山牧師

白人教會牧師を兼任

（ニウデンヴァー發）當地の合同教會では從來ナカスプのドーグラス牧師が隔週日曜日に出張して説教してゐたが今回教會役員會は小宮山孝牧師に全責任をもつて英日雙方のサーヴィスを毎日曜日に執行して貰ふことに決し先日ミセス・ターナー宅に於て小宮山牧師歡迎會が開かれドレーパー氏が歡迎の辭を述べ日系二世を西洋人社會の教會の牧師に任じた事の重要意義を指摘した

「お別れ」の野遊會

（ニウデンヴァー發）當地協和會佛教婦人會、婦人會主催の下に六月十日の公休日にスローカン湖畔で野遊會を催した。協和會の中村治郎會長の挨拶で學童の競技が開始され續いて老若男女も競技に參加最後に福引やビンゴ等があつて一日を清遊し協和會長挨拶、佛教會理事長岩崎阿氏の挨拶もあつたが、今後は方々に散りぢりの方面へ別れて行かねばならぬのでお別れの意味も含まれてゐた

テーラレーキ便り

（テーラーレーキ發）當地日本人住宅は一時四、五軒の空家があつたがタシメ、ミントー方面から家族移動者があり現在では元通りの人口になり一同元氣に働いてゐる

果樹園働き増賃

（ヴァーノン發）當地方のソフトツなどは一昨年に劣らぬ豐作の豫想にて農家働きは多忙を極めてゐるが賃金も六月より一時間十仙の値上りとなり（摘み賃は入仙に一仙のボーナス）一同滿足してゐるものゝ人手不足で困つてゐる

モントリオル便り

（モントリオル發）當地日本人合同教會の幹部五選並に友の會の存續問題に就て協議するため六月十六日午後國際教會に於て臨時總會を開催次の如く決定した

（一）友の會は滿場一致をもつて解散

（二）會計殘金處分ト十弗をトロントの市民權擁護委員會へ寄附、殘額は合同教會々計部へ繰入れ

（三）月極就金　今後信徒がもれなく應分の献金をなすべく申し合す

（四）幹部五選の結果——幹事 家書記大橋文治郎へ會計 [illegible]治郎

今後の信仰問題に就ては各自共働する教會のために積極的に一層の努力を盡すことになつた

ピーシー州市民權擁護協會役員

（スローカン發）ピーシー州日系市民權よう護協會本部（スローカンヴアレー）では各會の盡力により左の理事を選出した

▲スローカンシテー　赤木正太、山本武、松本章、柳澤博信▲ベーファーム　木下雷助、川崎三次郎、高橋吉見、古郡文吉、國根寅之助▲ポプオフ　後藤喜久司、眞田庄一郎、寺北秀男、平井福太郎、河口博、西岡榮太郎▲レモンクリーキ　内堀繁市、吉田英男、江畑助雄、枝村政雄、伊藤忠三郎、渡邊高藏▲ローズベリー　吉田龍一、町田敏男▲ニューデンヴアー　田原登、川尻岩一、東山春太郎、中村源三郎

幹部五選の結果左の如く決定した

▲議長　後藤喜久司▲副議長　江畑助雄▲幹事　齋藤健▲幹事補佐　山本武▲財源部長會計　渡邊眞田庄二郎▲副部長會計　高蔵▲企畫部長　内堀繁市▲職業調査部長　寺北秀男▲法務部長　高橋吉見▲通信連絡部長　幹事兼任

よう護運動金寄附

晩市九重會の殘金六七弗二三仙はトロントの平野芳太郎氏を通じてトロントの市民權よう護委員會へ寄附▲六月八日の紙上で發表した寄附者芳名中モントリオールの「岡田氏」よりとあるは「奥田氏」より元カンバランド第一號地諸學校會計殘金を寄附の誤りにつき訂正

歸國挨拶

私共一家在留中は一方ならぬ配慮を蒙り今回日本へ歸るに當りましても色々と厚情に預り誠に有難うございました。略儀ながら紙上をかりてみな樣の多幸と一層の御繁榮を心から念じあげます

六月十四日　中津國次郎

グリンウッドのみな樣

御地在留中は非常なる厚情を賜り今回日本へ歸國するにあたりましても色々と配慮を頂きました上に出發に際しては忙しいところを見送り下され重ね/\の心遣しに深謝致します。加奈陀を去るにあたりみなさまのご健勝を祈る

六月十七日　中谷豐之助　外一同

グリンウッド、ミドウエー各位

私事サンドン、グランドフォークス、グリンウッドの各地病院に入院中は所在地のかた/\に大變にお世話になり尚今回歸國に際しては態々見送り下さいまして有難うございました。[illegible]病身を押して紙上を借りて心からの御禮を申上げると同時にみな樣の多幸を切にいのり上げます

六月十四日　グリンウッド　豊田仁

各位

加奈陀在住中は一方ならぬお世話を蒙り今回歸國に際してはわざ/\見送り下さいまして誠に有難うございました。何れ故國の現狀を具さに御報致したいと存じますが[illegible]紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げますと共に皆樣の御健闘を念じ上げます

六月十四日　濱西六太郎

グランドフォークスの皆さま

今回止むを得ざる事情に依り突然十六日晩市出帆の便船にて故國へ旅立つ事となりました。私として誠に不本意でありますが[illegible]各方面の信徒の方々には申すまでもなく[illegible]大なる御援助を賜り[illegible]何等の挨拶もなし得ませんでした事は[illegible]。何卒御海容下さいます樣。思ひ出多き加奈陀に別れる[illegible]只々感泣の外ありません。信徒諸兄姉に於かれましては[illegible]發展の程切に念じ上げお詫び旁々挨拶に替へさせていたゞきます

平原隆智

信徒各位樣

人事消息

■出生　グリンウッドの石原ドクター夫人は六月六日女兒出産、由美と命名

■結婚　ハミルトンの小柳銀氏長女文子嬢は原田義雄氏と五月十一日バイク牧師司式にて結婚式擧行仲介者は篠原國雄氏夫妻

■死亡　コールデールの松井権次郎氏は六月十二日死去十四日同地佛教會にて生田、河村兩開教使司式の下に葬儀執行▲ケローナの井藤之助氏は六月十五日死去十七日吉岡教師により葬儀執行

告神奈川縣人協會員

過般豫て廣告しました本協會殘金處理に就て各位の協賛の下に漸く整理し此の度左記の殘金をトロント市民權擁護委員會へ寄附致しましたから御了承を乞ふ

殘金　二百三十五弗〇八仙

（支出）殘金保管料　十弗十仙

廣告及雜費　十一弗〇三仙

差引殘金　二百十三弗九十五仙

六月十七日　殘務整理委員　平野芳太郎　大八木忠吉　小尾[illegible]

各位

桂文郎

[illegible]

六月十八日　妻 [illegible]　長男 [illegible]　二男 [illegible]　三男 [illegible]　二女 [illegible]　親戚 山本[illegible]　[illegible]川[illegible]

同 [illegible]　同 [illegible]　同 [illegible]

九重會の皆樣へ

九重會殘務處理に付きみな樣の多數ご意見に基きまして殘金六十七弗二十三仙をトロント市民權擁護委員會に寄附いたしました。[illegible]事は大入本氏に一任致しました。[illegible]は預け主と交渉中であります。[illegible]とカップの事[illegible]知せ置き下さい

六月十八日　[illegible]三[illegible]　平野芳太郎　大八木[illegible]

牛島式神力無痛[illegible]
稻本治療所
電話架設中
[illegible] Montreal

●訂正　六月八日紙上ご挨拶廣告、スローカンの[illegible]

東部への再移動を各地區で促進

七月末に出る豫定の船は「自費歸國」の最終便んだと説明さる

（ニウデンヴァー發）六月廿三日當地在住日本人に對し勞働省日本人課當局から「七月十五日までに東行しない者は北部オンタリオ州ネーイズ又はサスカチウン州ムースジョウのホステルへ移すことになるから協力して貰ひたい」と云ふ要求が傳へられた。其期日はまだ確定しないが何れ八、九月頃になるべく、一時右二ケ所に移らせ其後で各方面に移りたい者には其斡旋をはかるとの事で、右二ケ所のうち孰れでもならぶことが出來るし、小學校の準備はあると説明された

◇

尚日本行希望者に對しては「七月二十日までに申込むこと。此第三回目の船便が勞働省として取扱ふ最終のもので、其後の希望者は總て自費となる」といふ説明があり加奈陀各州への日本人分散政策についてはビーシー州への割當は各インテリア・タウン以外の在住者で既に滿員となつてゐる」といふやうな事も説明された

閉鎖近まるタシメ居住地

七月五日後は日本行希望者のみ

（タシメ發）當センターの日本人は急激に減少しつゝあり人口は稀薄のやうに東部加奈陀へ再移動してゐるが、六月十九日には次の三つの重要な發表がされて當センターの閉鎖も近きにある事を暗示してゐる

（一）ホーイズのホステルへ移る申込をした者は六月廿七日に出發することになる

（二）其他の者にして加奈陀に留まらうとする者乃至は次の船で日本へ行く決心をしてゐない者は七月五日にニューデンヴァーへ移す

（三）次の日本行便船は七月廿五日頃に出帆する豫定

現在タシメ居住者のうち四百三十餘は次のボートで日本へ行く申込をしてゐるが、之等の人々が去つた後のタシメは再び元のやうにインディアンに歸るであらう。現在でも解消後の跡が國家で其のゴーストタウンの様相を呈しはじめて居る

第一船歸國者から

エアメールだより

五月卅一日に晩香坡を出帆した第一回歸國船マリン・エンゼル號で日本へ行つた元タシメの居住者から今週エアメールの手紙がニューカナディアンに屆いたが英文欄にある通りタシメ出發から晩香坡港を抜錨して翌日シアトルに廻航して荷物を積込み太平洋に乘出したところから、もう日本に近づいたところまでを書いてある

日本人問題

「ビーシーの望み通りに」解決の途へ進む

晩香坡サン紙オタワ支局は「日本人問題は遲々たるものではあるが平和裡に解決しつゝある、既に日本へ歸る者は二隻の船で出發した第三船も遠からず出帆する筈である、一方加奈陀に留まる者は他の州へ靜かに散在して落つきつゝあるがビーシーからの移動者を戰後には元居た所へ歸らせるといふ要求は別に强調されてもゐないので彼等は多分加奈陀各地に散在して定着するであらうし、從つて政府としては此上日本人問題に對する騷動が起らぬ限り問題は平和的に解決してビーシー州は負擔を大に輕減されるであらう」と發信してゐるが、ビーシー州に居る日本人の相當數が州外に散在して再移動すればビーシー州の反日論者も自ら聲をひそめる事にならう

カンバーランドの日本人墓地荒さる

ウイニペッグの廣瀬彰軍曹は最近米國西部沿岸を旅行した際晩香坡島カンバーランドをも訪問して日本人の墓地に詣でたが墓標は悉く倒されてゐるといふ慘狀だつたといふ事で廣瀬軍曹は之を寫眞におさめ各新聞社に送つて其暴擧に對し抗議する事になつてゐる

英樞密院審理開始

（ロンドン發）六月十八日から開廷された英國樞密院の夏期審理には加奈陀から十件の上告が出て居り日系加奈陀人追放關係が有効か否かを決する問題は七月中に審理される事と見られてゐる

マニトバのビーツ 虫害を受く

マニトバ州ポーテージ・ラ・プレリー地方ではシュガービーツが根切蟲にやられた爲め五百エーカー以上を鋤返してしまつたが被害の最も甚しいのはセント・ユースタシからエライ地方である

勝利した木材勞働者

日系人も勞働組合と協力して排日屋を默らす

三萬七千人が參加して三十七日間に及んだビーシー州の木材勞働者のストライキは調停官スローン判事の進言を容れて△時給十五仙の増加△伐木場では六ケ月間は四十八時間、後の六ケ月間は四十時間はたらき、ソーミルは四十四時間制△組合費を賃金から差引くことは既定の契約として認める（組合側最初の要求は廿五仙の増賃と四十時間制及び組合保障であつた）といふ條件で勞働組合側の勝利のうちに六月十九日終結したが、今度のストライキ騒ぎの中にたつた一人の日本人が加はつてゐたほかは總て勞働組合に加入し組合側と完全に歩調をあはせて行動したばかりか、カムループス方面ではストライキ、コミテーの中にも日系二世が加はつて活動したので、何彼につけて日本人を排斥しようとする當業兵團體の一分子も手も足も出せず反對に大恥をかいた事件もあつたと云ふ

日本國民の八割迄は

平和的なデモクラシー國化に眞劍

（シアトル發）日本の教育調査委員の一人として渡日して任務を果し歸來したワシントン州立カレッヂのコンプトン校長は「日本の教育家が我々に示した高き協力に最初は驚いたほどだつたが、マッカーサー將軍は日本國民の八割までは日本を平和的な進歩的デモクラシー國とする事に眞摯な希望を持つて居ると我々に保證した。今や米國最大の外交官となつてゐる進駐米兵もデモクラチックな生活方法に對して多くの友人をかち得つゝある」と語つて居る。尚戰後日本人として最初に入米した植村環女史は當地へ到着早々「パールハーバーを忘れるには長いことかゝるであらうが、私達は許しと、クリスチャンとしての好意を乞ひたい」と述べたが同女史は目下米國内各地を講演旅行中で十二月に日本へ歸る筈である

日本に基教大學を

（シカゴ發）米國の教會から日本にキリスト教大學を建設してやることになりデトロイトの教會委員會のブランパブ牧師は其重要役員を去つて右のために準備の仕事をする事になつた。ブランパブ博士

バカ呼ばりは せぬ事に申合せ

（東京發）日本の特別議會は六月二十日に開會、四十日間の會期で改正憲法案の審議や食糧危機對策問題等を討議するのであるが改正憲法案は原案が可決されて日本をデモクラシー國とする大體は變らないであらうが其條文が實際の上に現はれるまでにはまだ〳〵長期に亘る教育と實際運動が必要であらう。尚議會では恐らくニッポンだけで見られる議員の泥試合で議場が戰場の如く昔一日戰つたが、さすがに馳てか「もうバカ呼ばはりは致しませぬ」事を豫め申合せた

（ワシントン發）[illegible]はニッポンを整理し續ける四ケ國協定の内容がバーンス國務長官から發表された

ビーシーの勞働制

（ヴイクトリア發）ビーシー州では七月一日から一週四十四時間勞働制が工業勞働者一般に適用されるが申請すれば除外例を許可する場合もある。尚改正された最低賃金規定も同日から實施される。又伐木勞働者にも八月一日から失業保險法が適用される

ミツチエル勞働相 猛攻さる

（トロント發）トロント・グローヴ・メール紙は六月十九日の社説でオタワ政府のミツチエル勞働相[illegible]

僞チエツキで釣錢 詐取の青年に注意

今週ウイニペッグ市内の日本人が[illegible]して居る雜貨商店に「フー・エム」と稱する三十二、三歳[illegible]

ハミルトン夫妻會

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の 邦文不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六
發行者 生山國人
英文編輯者 小山和彦
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

英文社說の要旨

日系カナダ人の問題に關してはカナダ全土に亘り廣く發表されてはゐるものゝ、それ等の理解は行屆いてゐない。先週レスブリツヂのコンサバテーヴ・カウンシルが國内の新聞に發表したステートメントなども其一例であるが、然は日系人に對する強制的追放問題は最早や疑ひがないといふ風な聲明を與へるものであつた。だが事實上では然に非ず、目下の所返還はもとして自發的帰國希望者だけであつて、政府は新聞發表の強制的追放政策を強行しようとする意志は示してゐない。

右の如き誤解が起るのも問題に對する明確なる情報が缺如して居るからであつて、之をふせぐためには權威ある情報を蒐集する必要がある。尤はしも追放阻止問題に限らず、戰後の強制的買知處分に關しても同じである。所るゞきスローカン二世團体は總移動から轉向市諸及其の取消し其他に關する情報を集める仕事に着手したが之は誠によき企てゝ、各團体や個人が協力しなければならぬものである。此種の仕事は何れは出來やうとしてゐる全國聯盟の手で完成しなければならぬものであるが、大によつて日系人問題に對して正確なる資料を與へ之を正しき方法にくとは、やがては加奈陀のデモクラシー發達と人際的寛容增大の上にも寄與する事になるのだ。

●編輯者から――紙切問題になつてから、印刷所の都合により新聞も一日早く印刷しなければならぬ事になつたので手違ひを生じ、「東部見學印象記」や二世歸還其他ゼム欄に組込んで置いて置つた一連のコラムの第一をなす「何故自分は軍隊に志願したか?」等を掲載することが出來なくなりました。次週には發表出來ると思ひます。

カナダの市民籍法(一)

(判事)ウオルター・ゼー・リンドール

加奈陀の市民籍法は、議會を通過して發布を待つばかりとなつたが、本紙は之に關するリンドール判事の論文を得たので本號から掲載する事にする。本論文はニューカナデアンも其のメンバーになつてゐるカナダ・プレス・クラブの求めに應じて書かれたものであり、筆者はマニトバの判事で右のプレス・クラブの顧問でもある人である

× ×

バック・グラウンド

加奈陀市民籍法の目的と其意義を理解するためには、人民の國家に對する關係が密接に影響し合つてゐるところの過程に於ける二つの發展過程をたどつて見なければならぬ。一つは政治的なもの――加奈陀が植民地乃至は植民地集團から一つの自治國家にまで漸次成長していつた過程である。他はナショナリテーに關するもの――加奈陀生れたると他の國から渡つて來た移民たるとを問はず加奈陀にホームを持ち、個人として、國民の權利と義務とを認められるに至つた發展過程である。

グラント・デキスター氏はウイニペグ・フリー・プレス紙上のカナダ市民權に關する論文の中で「此法案で共に終りとなるナショナリテーのレコードは、自治政府の發展と並行してゐる」と述べてゐる。

自治政府發展過程

現在加奈陀をなしてゐる一部分は最初英國のコロニー(植民地)であつた。アジア、アフリカ及オーストラリアに於けると同じ事だつたのだ。一七七五年に北米にあつた十三のコロニーは母國に反對して起ち、今日の米國の基礎をなした。一九〇〇年にはオーストラリアの植民地は、インペリアル・アクトによつて濠洲聯邦を組織した。此コロニーの發展過程は、のちに加奈陀でも起つて自治政府としての權力を擴大し、プロヴィンス(州)といふ名の比較をした。一三系は五つのプロヴィンス、アッパー・カナダ、ロワー・カナダ、ノヴァ・スコシア、ニュー・ブランスウイック、プリンス・エドワード島となつた。アッパー、ロワーの二つの加奈陀は一八四一年に合併した。一八六七年のブリチッシュ・ノース・アメリカン・アクト(所謂加奈陀憲法)によつて三つのプロヴィンス――カナダ、ノヴァスコシア及ニューブランスウイックは「カナダ」と云ふ名稱のもとに一つのドミニオンを組織したのである。元のカナダと云はれたプロヴィンスは二つに分れてオンタリオとケベックとなり、後で現在の九州をなしてゐる五つのプロヴィンスが加へられた。

併し此アクトは、加奈陀にサヴエリーン・ステート(獨立國家)としての全權力を與へたものではなかつた。權力のうち或るもの、特に外交方面に關するものは漸次に增大して行つた。

第一次大戰後の一九一九年に加奈陀は平和條約にサインすることによつて、一つのネーションになつたのではあつたが、加奈陀が自治國家としての正式な承認を得たのは、一九二六年及一九三〇年の英帝國會議の決議通過により、それが一九三一年にウエストミンスター律令によつて實施された時からである。

其時以後、獨立國家としてのカナダに關し、何等かの疑點があつたとしても、それは第二次世界大戰開始と共に取除かれてしまつたのである。即ち一九三九年九月三日、英國はドイツと戰爭狀態に入つたことを宣言したのであるが一週間後に、加奈陀は其目的をもつて召集された加奈陀議會の承認を得て宣戰を決議し、それをロンドンに電報して其後島はキング・ジョージ第六世に提示され――キング・オヴ・カナダとしてのサインを得て、それによりカナダはドイツに宣戰したのである。

御禮

在スローカン中は種々愛顧と同情に依り五ヶ年の苦難の内を送らせて貰つた事を感謝して居ります。此度東行に際しては遠路をも厭はず種々見送り下され、お餞別まで頂き誠に有難う存じます。當地には豫定通り九日早朝到着して翌日月曜日よりオーチャードに老若男女共に働いて居りますから休心下さい。何分急な事で不取敢紙上を以て御禮申上ます

堀田 家族一同
松下 家族一同
C/o Martin Bloese, R.R. No. 2, St. Catharines, Ont.

スローカンバレー ニウデンバー 御一同様

御禮

私共一家タシメ居住中は一方ならぬ同情にあづかり今回移動出立の際は色々篤き配慮を蒙りご親切の段深く肝銘いたしました。一同無事當グエルフに着き左記農園に就働以來毎日働いて居ります。當地は早速夫々おれい狀差上げ併せて當地の様子等通知致し度く思ひますが移轉早々何彼と取紛れ其意を得ず略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上げると同時にみなさまの勞々安着を祈上ます

六月十五日 新 番太郎 外一同
C/o J. Gilchrist, R.R. No. 5, Guelph, Ont.

タシメの皆さま

求人

野菜農園働き、當方はトラック無し、夫婦者にても一人者にても可、英語を話せずともよい。月給又は分割にても良く英文又は日本文で詳細を書き左記へ照會せられたし

C. LONN, Grassy Lake, Alta.

家庭常備薬

●强壯劑各種▲活力素▲パリペー ●精素▲ラクト肝油▲新精 ▲どりこの▲除の素●婦人病各種 ▲三日散▲每月丸▲保命酒 ▲中將湯▲カルシュム錠 ●子宮病▲腰痛藥▲月さらい ●子供藥▲救命丸 ▲子供セキドメ ▲カン藥▲百日セキ ▲タイ寄丸●小兒藥 ▲胃腸藥▲耳藥▲目藥 ●胃腸丸▲仁丹 ●萬病藥▲心臓病 ●肺病▲喘息▲痔病 ●皮膚病▲腎臓▲万金膏 ●遠近タムシ●すひ出し▲やけど ●白色美顔、外用服用▲白ガーゼ ●カミ洗粉▲スキクシ▲トキクシ ●老眼鏡各種▲付黒ボタン其他 ▣シーオーデーの注文で送ります

[illegible]

父 [illegible]

[illegible]

千九百四十六年六月二十日
[illegible]

御禮

タシメ居住中は非常なる厚情を蒙り且出發に際し多忙中見送り下され有がたうございました。幸ひ途中何等の故障もなく家族一同去る十五日ハミルトンを去る東方十哩の地點ウイノナに到着致しました。就ては一々御禮狀を差上げる筈なれども略儀乍ら紙上を以てお禮申上げみな様の健闘を祈上ます

六月二十日 佐久間 本重 同 多喜治 外家族一同
C/o J. D. Puddicombe, Winona, Ont.

タシメ在留諸彦

御禮

御地滞在中は非常なる愛情にあづかり且出立の際は忙しい中にもご見送り下さいまして有難うございました。六日午前十時に無事左記へ到着いたしましたまで御安心下さい。先は紙上を以て御禮申上げみな様の自愛を一同祈上ます

六月十七日 佐野仙治 外一同
C/o Mr. Campbell, Culver House Canning Co. Ltd., Vineland Station, Ont.

ローズベリーのみなさま

御禮

御地在留中は一方ならぬ厚情を蒙り今回東行に際しても種々ご親切にしていたゞき有がたうございました。早速一々御禮狀を差上げる筈ですが紙上を以て御禮申上げみなさまの健康を祈上ます

六月二十日 松 [illegible]

タシメ在住御一同様

御禮

御地在留中は色々とお世話にあづかり且つ出發東行に際してはご親切にして頂き有がたうございました。略儀ながら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げみなさまの多幸を祈ります。

[illegible]

スローカンバレー ニウデンバー の皆様

東部への再移動を各地區で促進

マニトバのビーツ

デモクラシーとはどういふことか
―新日本建設の鍵―（六）

東京帝國大學教授　矢部貞治

殼を破れ

◇それではその封建的な道德のどんな點をどういふ風に改めて行かねばならぬか、それを御指摘ねがひませう

▲日本は長い間專制的な政治で、民は由らしむべし、知らしむべからずと云ふ風に過されて來たやうに、主として縱に置かれて上下の關係は縱の結合關係、即ち主從關係、或は一身的な忠誠關係であつて、廣い横の社會的な連帶感といふものが忘れられて來つたと思ひます。換言すれば主君と家來といつた主從の關係、親分子分の關係、親と子と云つた關係、さう云つた縱の關係が發展し、狹隘な縱の關係が、遂には國家的な動向となつて、國家主義となり、獨善的な國家主義を導いたのだと私は考へます

だから從來の國家內では忠君愛國の思想が[illegible]高いが、一般外國との關係になると非常に偏狹で、獨善性を持つてゐない。又國內の中では親分子分の關係、派閥の關係が出來、政黨でさへ主義と政策で結ばれるのでなく金と出世の[illegible]で結ばれ、[illegible]してくれる親分のところに參ずるといふ風である。今でも中島派だとか鳩山派だとか、久原派だとか個人の名前で呼ばれてゐるのが其證據です。だから自分の仲間の中では惡いことをしたものでもかばつてやり、ろくでもない者でも親分的に、獨自的に[illegible]。ところが一歩外に[illegible]ふと、些細な點をとらへてすぐ喧嘩をするといつたことを平氣でやります。これがひいては官廳の割據主義、繩張り爭ひとなり、陸軍と海軍との對立となり、又軍の中でも色々な何派、彼派となつた。此の外出身學校とか、師弟關係で結ばれた學閥、出身地で結ばれた藩閥、細君の縁戚や何かでつながる閨閥であらゆる派ばつ關係が出來た。そしてお互他派を排斥して自派の擴張と繁榮のみに汲々たる狀態であつた。例へば、學者は自分の研究を秘密にして他人の研究を援助しないし、技術家は技術を公開し合つてよりよい進歩發達を促すといふ事をやらない。同樣藩ばつ、閨閥はつによつて社會の重要な地位が占められ、極めて偏狹な視野の中にとぢこもつて、他人の建設的な意見を取上げない。斯ういふ事が、どれだけ日本全體の、よりよい發展の障害になつたかはかり知れなかつたのです

それから今一つ封建的な色彩の濃いのは利己的な家族主義だと思ひます。家族そのものは非常に立派なもので、自分の家庭の中では皆たすけ合ひ、乏しきをわかち合ひ、愛し合つて行く。ところが一歩他人に對する關係になりますと非常に不親切になり、道義性を缺いてゐるところがあります。之れが日本の、封建道德の特徴です。

ところでさういふものが殘つてゐるとデモクラシーは決して出來ない。總力の發揮も出來ない。其の證據には、日本では國民運動のうまくいつた例がありませんし、早い話が今度の戰爭中、公益優先とか、技術の公開とか、其他各方面で、いろいろな叫びが上つたがその割に實績必ずしも見るべきもののなかつたことに徵しても明かなことです

そこでかういふ封建的な傳統をいかにしてデモクラシーに適合するやうになほして行くかと云ふ問題に[illegible]どうしても凡ての人間の人格價値が尊重され、各自の個性が完成され自律的な人格になるより外ないと思ひます。

そして、さうなつてこそ始めて國家主義が其偏狹を免れ、利己的な派ばつ性がなくなり、社會的な自治も、連帶も、共同の考へに立つた廣い社會道義といふものが成立してくる。さうして其中心に天皇陛下がとられる。かういふ横の連帶性をもつた日本の社會と云ふものが出來ないとデモクラシーに適合しないと見るのです。―（つゞく）

斯うして東行した私
―ビーシー州の同胞生活の行詰り打開策は……―

オンタリオ州ウイノナ　佐久間太重

ユー兄、晩市移動以來早くも五ケ年の星霜が流れた。一度も消息を傳へず無音に打過ぎたことを先づ第一におわびしたい。第二には在加同胞移動問題に對して貴紙がつねに進むべき方向を指示されたことに對し感謝したい。そして第三にはニューカナディアン紙の隆盛を祝したいのだ。

ユー兄、人生幾多の波瀾は免れないとしても、私の如き老境にあり天命幾何もなき者にとつても、今時の大戰は最大のショックであつた。私がタシメへ移動したのは一九四二年八月下旬であつた。住みなれた晩市を一切清算し轉住してから私の健康は俄に惡化し腎臟病[illegible]六月下旬から七月上旬にかけ三週間タシメ病院に入院したが幸ひ千倉ドクターの診療宜しきため回復退院した。然し高血壓は依然として退下せず氣分のすぐれた日とてはなかつた。生活の安住所が未定で其心配が不健康を誘發してゐたものと見ゆる。こちらへ移つてから此不健康も幾分緩和され力もついて來たが、これは全く氣候宜しきためと信ずるのである。

人間の生活はなかなか複雜で、何事も一概に斷定することは許されないとしても、加奈陀へ殘る意志のある人は、ビーシー州の如き排斥や偏見思想の濃厚な社會に苦惱の生活を送るよりも、此偉大なる土地に來たつて運命を開拓することはそれ程至難であるか知れないのだ。笑ひ給ふなユー兄、井の中の蛙は大海を知らずと云ふ、私は加奈陀に三十有餘年の生を享けてゐるが、加奈陀東部の一角に斯る天興の土地がひらかれてゐる事を知らずに居たのだ。自分乍ら其淺はかなる知識を苦笑せざるを得ない。

ユー兄、[illegible]あつたが、オンタリオ州ビームスヴィルに居る玉根に嫁してゐる娘から「今日本は容易ならぬ狀態にあり、あなた達のやうな老境になつた人が日本へ歸つても働く事は出來ず、唯一人東京にゐる兄をたよつて行つた所で先方には家族もあり再興に懸命の努力を拂つてゐる場合で、他から入つて來たものが腰を據ゑてゐても何うにもならぬであらう、殊に生か死か不明な此の場合、自分はかうの見當で歸ることは不安此上ない事だから日本行を中止して當方へ來られてはどうか」と云ふ注意を受け、之に同意して日本行を撤回し去る六月十一日タシメを立つて十五日にウイノナ驛に下車し、雇主から廻されたトラックに乘じて一哩ほど離たつた雇主の住宅に到着した。充てられた私等の住家は二階四室、階下はパーラー、キッチン、パンツリーなどの四室、總べてセメント付であつた。移動以來不安の絶間ない生活におびえながら、タシメの荒地に蟄居して居つたものが、斯る廣大なる土地、ハウス――私の幸福感を誇致しないものは一つもないのだ。

まだ到着匆々ではあるが、當地白人の感情は少しもわだかまりがなく、至極好感を持つてゐてくれる。人間は如何に豐富美味な食物を與へられても夫れだけに滿足し得るものではない。夫れよりも精神生活の如何に必要であるかを見逃すことが出來ないのだ。此精神生活はタシメ其他のビーシー州すシアリアタウンにあつては振ひ得れてゐない事は何人も味つて居るところであり、さうした所では人[illegible]らう。

◇

ユー兄、ビーシー州に居る同胞生活の行つまりはどうすれば救ひ道を開くことが出來るか？　當地の事業家は日本人に好意を持ち、今のところは農業に仕事を與へる可能性がある。唯問題は人々の住むべき家の缺乏であるが、それには既に當地方に入つてゐる先輩が友人等に適當な農家をさがして引寄せてやるほかに今のところ道はないやうだ。友人の手づるをもつて入つて來たものが當依をもつて又他の友人を引寄せる方法をとれば多少なりとも移動の途は開かれると思ふ。同時に就働口を觀んだからには必ず其約束を履行する事が移動者自身にとつて大切である事云ふまでもない。事業家は今のところ日本人を試驗的に雇傭してゐるのであらうが、人々が雇從の利益のみに走らず將來の發展を見越して努力すれば必ず成功は期して待つべきであらう。

ところで當方面の農家働きは、ビーシー州の如き勞働條件の進んでゐるところとは遙かに違ふ。當地方は十時間働きである。私達家族の勞働契約は長男は月給八十弗で其子供達は男子は一時間四十五仙、女子は四十仙である。家は無料、燃料は夏期だけ雇主より供給されるが冬期は自辨、電燈も自辨、之は私共の雇はれた家の條件であるが當方面の大體は先づこんなものであらう。賃金だけをとつて云へばビーシー州とは比較にならぬかも知れぬ。だがビーシー州では失業のおそれがあり且又多數職は氷結のため休業することもある[illegible]職には充分な時間的餘裕があつて[illegible]たり男子のみしか雇はれてゐて[illegible]を[illegible]へるところでは數人も[illegible]多く事業家側のおそれもなく[illegible]して就働することが出來る。

ユー兄、貴下は既に此事を[illegible]られて大體の事は知つてをられるであらうが、[illegible]の[illegible]が天地の間に[illegible]し、[illegible]ビート、チエリー、[illegible]培されてゐる。自然で[illegible]作條件が織り込まれてゐる[illegible]い所だ。[illegible]は[illegible]らず未にワイン[illegible]に[illegible]されてゐる。彼のソーリーは[illegible]されるのであるが、ビーシー州のキャップの如く增殖によつて[illegible]らねばならぬと云ふやうなことも[illegible]く。制定された[illegible]によつて暮らしてもはけると云ふ。

當地へ入らうとする日本人の[illegible]意を要することは、ビーシー州の勞働條件の下に働くやうな[illegible]は[illegible]で、[illegible]とこゝ[illegible]のに働くといふ點である。之を[illegible]すればやがては[illegible]することを決して[illegible]のだ。

[illegible]紙上に一應謝意を表します
▲ニューヘンダリーの遠山幸三氏（故村井天記念）▲[illegible]
▲スローカンヴァレー[illegible]
▲キンナイネルの[illegible]
▲[illegible]ウェスターンの[illegible]
▲[illegible]クラブ▲オンタリオ[illegible]
ブルースレーキの[illegible]
▲（六月八日[illegible]のトロント[illegible]
[illegible]氏の[illegible]
ニユー・カナディアン

...oking Up . . . **With F.A.M.**

Why Did I Join Up?

"...no person, regardless ... his nationality or his color, ... entitled to equal treatment ... consideration unless he is ...lling to earn that right—and ...otect that right against all ...ese who seek to destroy it."

...an American Nisei named Mike ...saoka said that. It must have ...n over three years ago, when ... American Army asked Nisei ...ow the border about voluntary ...stment in a special Japanese ...erican combat unit then being ...med. Masaoka was the national ...retary of the Japanese American Citizens League and ex...ined his reasons for volunteer... in an inspiring message to ... organization.

... have used the quotation as ...erence of his column since it ...ems to be the most fitting ...swer to the question raised ...ong the Japanese in Canada ...ay:

"Why did the large group of ...isei join the Canadian Army ... 1945?"

It was a little over a year ago ...en controversy raged over the ...ys and wherefores of Nisei ...unteers. In the East—where ... main event took place—friends ...re alienated and new evaluations of Nisei were made in the ...ated days of recruiting. The ...ocation towns of B.C. and the ...lated outposts in the various ...vinces were rocked with exaggerated rumors about drafting ...d so forth.

Now the shouting is over. Nisei ...uniform are an accepted part ... the Eastern scene at least, ...th even scores of overseas veterans having returned from action ... far-flung theatres, and scores ...re busy with the chores of ...aring up the mess in the Far ...st.

But even now there still remains— ... question in many minds. This ...estion is not particularly concerned with the benefits attained ...m the action of the hundred-...odd Nisei, for that has become ...ite apparent in many ways, ...vourable press, publicity. A ...althy plank in the vulnerable ...-waving platform that our ...okesmen have had to depend ...on. The respect of many of ... fellow citizens who had been ...derstandably wary of our pro...testations and claims in the past. ...se are points gained.

I am not a Mike Masaoka. I am ... the younger of the fellows ...o answered the belated call for ...sei to work against the Japanese ...my in the East. So it is with ... step that I venture to ...swer the question.

...gain I am not qualified ... as a voice of the Nisei in ... None of us really are. ... all individuals and for ... our only point in common ... the basic one—to fight ... Canada. Otherwise our ideas ... beautiful hodgepodge with ... conflicting opinions and ...

... when I speak, I am ... myself and for the ... my comrades who ... as I do. But let me ... emphasis on the fact ... the fellows would ... on some of my ...

* * *

... wanted to join the ... the evacuation that ... joke, son.

... reacted on me ... most of us. For ... recruitment ... Up to then I had ... Canada. In the ... sweat in a road camp ... anywhere I bitterly pondered over the discriminatory treatment that we had been subjected to.

It was about that time that the U.S. started to recruit the combat team that made its way into history as the Purple Heart Battalion of the grim pushes in Italian mud. Mike Masaoka wrote his testament then.

How unjust I thought Canada was compared to America since there was not the dimmest possibility of the Canadian Army asking for Nisei in those days.

But as we sat bitching in our bunkhouse, we could understand the widespread opposition to the idea of evacuated Nisei joining up among the American Issei and Nisei who lived within barbed wire fences in their own relocation centres. They had been evacuated too, despite their being a few vital steps ahead towards recognition as citizens compared to us British Columbia Nisei. With the unhealed wounds of evacuation still jabbing their memories, no wonder people asked: "Why?"

Then our family relocated to Southern Ontario. We are all out here together and happy for the first time since 1942.

The movement of our large family from interior town to unknown country was motivated by the one decision—that our life and our future lay in Canada and nowhere else. With me and my brothers and sisters as with most Nisei that is the most natural feeling, but with our parents, who still think of their own country of over 30 years ago with fond nostalgia, it was a complete break from the old and firm step into the new. How hard it must have been for them.

Then finally after a long series of negotiations, the doors to the Canadian Army were finally opened to the main van of Nisei early last year. Many Nisei had joined up and about 15 pioneers had already gone overseas towards India and Australia when I was approached concerning enlistment.

"By our actions we must convince the public at large that we are sincere in our statements and our protestations. Up to this time most of our manifestations have been of a defensive negative nature."

—Mike Masaoka

There was no coercion attached to joining up, as many fellows know. If you didn't want to, okay. I had still wanted to join the army and had said so in the past years to many Occidental friends like most of us have done. But this was the real thing.

I hesitated more than a little bit. To the recruiting officer, Lieutenant Thomas, I asked for time to think it over. And think and talk it over I did. Being away from the big cities I did not have much opposition from friends but there was lots of opposition at home in the form of my parents.

Then, too, I was not in the position to go off gaily to the wars with no responsibilities clouding the issue. Was joining the army important enough, a vital enough act to justify my leaving the family flat for some time? At that time we figured two or three years.

My brothers and I decided the step was worthwhile. Both of them being younger than myself, they insisted the "cho-nan" should stay home one one of them should go in my place.

Joining the army would be a strong cornerstone on which we could build our future plans. In the post-war world wherever we happened to be, there would be returned men who might look resentfully at us who seemingly had lived in security and immunity from conscription. Another little push toward racial antagonism. This was one way for our family to have a good answer for that one.

And we believed that to gain the rights and treatment that we wanted, it was necessary to fulfil our obligations too. And here was an obligation wide open and waiting.

Thus my joining up was to be a symbol for the whole family to the community at large in answer to these unspoken demands. All three of us older boys could not, so I was to be the representative.

Both Mother and Father were in opposition to the idea. And who can blame them? To them it was harder to accept the idea of my going in the service of the country that had accorded us the treatment of 1942. And the idea of my fighting against their own country must have naturally made them sick at heart. For they, like most of our Issei, were in the unenviable position where they did not want Canada to lose the war because she was their home and their children's home and country, and yet they hated to accept the idea that the country of their birth was as evil and at fault as we were being taught.

But looking backward to the heartbreak and the bitterness of the past was not the right way to start carving out a new life in our new part of Canada. The evacuation and the aftermath were mainly things that were dead and finished. Better to leave them buried.

Unfortunately it came about that in voluntarily enlisting, I had to disobey my parents' wishes for the first time. We, my brothers and I, had hoped to win our parents over to our way of thinking but as day after day of discussion and argument went by, it was apparent that our hopes were in vain. This had been half expected.

Thereupon I informed my parents that I thought this move was one of the most important steps in our new life and would join up anyway. In the time that has passed everyone has gotten used to the idea but I am sure deep down in his heart, my father is still against the idea. I did not expect any more; but I am deeply grateful that both of my parents sent me off, when the day came that we would be heading for unknown shores, with a smile and a wave.

This helped me go with an untroubled mind. Which was more than most of my comrades had. Many of them had not disclosed their action at all to parents living in far-off B.C., or if they had communicated with their families they'd received angry, questioning letters in reply. That is why I feel a deep sense of gratitude to my mother and father.

* * *

You will note that I do not say anything about fighting for the Nisei cause or solving the Japanese problem. I was not able to go to war with such high resolutions; my reasons were more selfish and more important to my own self and our family. If my action was also of some aid to the other Japanese, well and good, but I believed that each individual Nisei should do his share to show that he is deserving of the rights and treatment that all of us had been whining for.

"Has our record on the Pacific Coast previous to the war been so good? Has the reason that many B.C. people demand deportation of all Japanese any bearing on the way that we lived among ourselves back there? Have we really been as Canadian as we profess to be? The fact that the Japanese have not committed one act of disloyalty or sabotage is a purely negative virtue. What have we done to become Canadians?

Joining up was one of my answers.

This is why the reasons against joining up that were spewed forth during that period did not mean much to me.

I have dealt with the evacuation. What did it matter that we were only accepted as a "special" group for intelligence work involving the use of the Japanese language? What did it matter that the Nisei were mostly segregated in their training in Canada? What did it matter that the call came tardily when the war was in its final phases?

But there are other things to do towards our becoming Canadians than just joining up. Many of us did not or could not join up. That does not make them less Canadian than those of us who go around with shiny discharge buttons in our lapels. We can all show ourselves worthy of the effort that such people as the various co-operative committees have shown and are showing for us.

To do this we need a UN of our own—a United Nisei. But that does not necessarily have to do with Nisei organizations or federations. Granted these will be essential in the Nisei striving for recognition as equal citizens, but the unity must be among the Nisei themselves. And this unity is the unity of purpose.

For each individual guy and gal to put all his efforts into making himself a part of the community in which he lives and not just "the Japs that live in the little brown house on the next block." There are so many little ways that we can become known as the same as the other people in their other [illegible]. We won't have to shout [illegible] Ottawa or fight them. They'll [illegible] about it.

Some of the Issei have done more than their share in this [illegible] and many Nisei are quietly doing their bit. It will be the biggest item in my reconversion from soldier to civilian and I'm looking forward to it. It should be fun. How do you feel about it?

Hamilton's Kyowakai's Statement

On the National Federation

Following is the complete text of recommendations by the Hamilton Kyowa Club regarding the proposed federation of Japanese Canadian organizations. The recommendations were passed unanimously at the Kyowa Club meeting of May 29 at which were present 22 persons, including the executive members and other interested men:

We are presenting our recommendations keeping in mind the government's dispersal program, and our relocation and assimilation into Canadian communities.

1. We would stress that it is of utmost importance to our future happiness that we mingle freely with other Canadians as individuals and that any clubs or societies which are formed among us have contact with Occidental organizations such as churches, unions, etc.

2. We are strongly opposed to any form of organization which will tend to go against this policy such as the proposed National Federation.

We can see the reason for this policy when we consider the history of the Japanese race both in Canada and in the United States of America up to the evacuation. In both these countries, our people had a tendency to form large settlements apart from other races. This, and the fact that we had strong racial organizations such as the Japanese Association within our communities, marked us as target for race-baiters. For example: (a) The California Land Act of 1921 was passed preventing the sale or lease of land to any peoples whom the state considered unassimilable. California does not permit any alien Japanese to take out naturalization papers; (b) British Columbia goes one step further. Since the evacuation not even Canadian born Japanese are permitted to own land there. They are accused by politicians of being totalitarian in their views because they have a strong tendency to stick together; (c) The Hutterites lost the right to purchase any more property in Alberta in 1944 because they lived apart from other Canadians, preserved their own customs, and formed strong blocs against any movement which they considered unbeneficial to any of their members.

3. Prominent Canadians who are vitally interested in the welfare of Japanese Canadians and in the principles of democracy have expressed their opinions that it is inadvisable to form a "Nation within a nation" at this crucial moment in our assimilation. They point out that a National Organization would enable unscrupulous politicians to focus their attack on Japanese Canadians. Whereas under the present set-up, we are protected as we are under the jurisdiction of different provinces and naturally, no province would like to have British Columbia dictate its Japanese Canadian policy.

4. National Federation composed of Japanese Nationals and naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin and Niseis would be an admission on our part that we are all the same. Do we not criticize Ottawa for making no appreciable differences in our legal status?

5. A national federation of Japanese clubs will tend to distract us from associating with other Canadian organizations. In a democracy when we ask for privileges we must be willing to share equal responsibilities both as individuals and as clubs. Therefore we must support our community drives and join in any social activities in our own districts where we may come in contact with other Canadians. Our direct contact with individual Occidental citizens will do more to insure democratic treatment for ourselves than any Japanese National Federation.

6. We quote from the draft report by the Citizenship Defence Committee to the First Ontario Convention of Japanese Organizations on the financing of a National Federation.

"Allotments should be allocated to areas according to working population, income and previous contributions."

We believe that this method of financing an organization is very undemocratic because it would mean that every Japanese Canadian, regardless of his views on national federation, would be asked to support it financially.

7. If a gathering of Japanese Canadians is necessary, we feel that provincial conferences which include the representatives from clubs and communities would be suitable. Such a convention would be easily financed by fees levied on each delegate.

200 at Lemon Creek Apply for 3rd Boat; Relocation on Increase

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—According to unofficial figures, a group of approximately 200 persons in Lemon Creek have already applied for repatriation to Japan on the third boat tentatively scheduled to leave during the last week of July. Within this group are included 78 persons who were to have left on the second boat but were delayed due to the recent outbreak of measles in this centre. By the end of July, however, it is believed the epidemic will have been curbed, allowing the repatriation proceedings to be carried on as usual.

A group of 200 persons left Lemon Creek on June 13 preparatory to leaving on the second boat. According to reports from Vancouver, they left Canada at 11:30 p.m., Sunday June 16.

Meanwhile, relocation of local families to eastern Canada is gradually increasing. Fifty-two families have already relocated. This week, six families are scheduled to leave this centre.

In connection with relocation, Mr. McKinnon and Mrs. Booth, both of the Dept. of Labor, and Cpl. Black of the R.C.M.P., visited this centre on June 22 to meet local representatives of the Japanese Committee. Their chief topic of discussion is believed to be that of a relocation program for Lemon Creek residents who are staying in Canada.

A survey conducted a few days ago revealed that the population of Lemon Creek has shrunk to 268 families, a total of 1,316 persons.

OBITUARY

KEIJIRO MATSUI

COALDALE, Alta. — Funeral services were held on June 14 at Coaldale Buddhist Church for Keijiro Matsui who passed away June 12 after a long illness. Rev. S. Ikuta and Rev. Y. Kawamura officiated. The deceased is survived by his widow, four sons and one daughter.

* * *

KATSUNOSUKE SHIRAI

KELOWNA, B.C.—Funeral services were held on June 17 for Katsunosuke Shirai, who died on June 16. Rev. Y. Yoshioka officiated.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my friends in Slocan and vicinity for the kindness and hospitality extended to me during my stay in that centre, and also for the gifts which I received at the time of my departure for Ontario.

Yasuo Joe Eguchi, Lahti Lbr. Co. Ltd., Geraldton, Ont.

* * *

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the kindness and courtesy extended to us from our friends in Tashme and Winnipeg and district.

Chisa, Mary and Asako Oye,
160 Victoria South,
Hamilton, Ont.

Notices

The former Kokonoe-kai of Vancouver has donated the sum of $67.23 to the Toronto J.C.C.D.

* * *

Winnipeg Baseball

WINNIPEG, Man. — All those who are interested in the formation of an all-Nisei baseball team in Winnipeg are asked to meet on the school grounds located at McGregor and Church, on Thursday evening, July 4th. A team will be picked at this meeting.

The organization of the team is being promoted by Don Takatsu, Aki Oka, George Sasaki, and Shig and Archie Okamura.

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Beet Acreage Reduced

More than 500 acres of sugar beets in the Portage districts have been plowed under owing to cut worm destruction, reducing the acreage sown to sugar beets in this district from 2,400 acres to less than 1,900, it was revealed by P. E. Dupre, sugar beet representative at Portage la Prairie.

Most serious damage was done in the St. Eustache and Elie districts.

According to an official of the Japanese Division in Winnipeg, the reduction of sugar beet acreage have not affected the evacuee beet workers very much. Few requests have been received from them to be placed in other employment.

Evacuee Population at Taylor Lake Is Fairly Constant Throughout Year

TAYLOR LAKE, B.C.—Although populations in the various ghost-towns are reported to be decreasing steadily through repatriation and relocation, the number of Japanese residents in this centre has remained approximately the same during the past year. At one time, four or five houses were vacated by Japanese families who left for other towns but they have been occupied recently by evacuees from Tashme and Minto.

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In Defence of Silly Modern Songs

By PEG

"Chickory chick cha la . . . ." blares the radio, or more recently, "Hey baba, ri baba" and people sniff, "What nonsense is that! No wonder juvenile delinquents are on the increase with such brainless chatter to urge them on."

English literature is full of "In Defense" essays so I propose to take my place beside Shelley, Arnold (ahem) and the rest to prove conclusively to these holier-than-thou critics that those meaningless words are not so ridiculous, that far from contributing to juvenile delinquency, they are an aid in preventing it.

First, why have these songs achieved such popularity? The answer obviously is because people like them. And why do they like them? Because they get pleasure from listening to them. No-one but a strict Puritan will deny the value of pleasure in life and no-one likes Puritans so they do not count. To put this on a more academic basis, philosophers from Plato to Kant to modern times have shown the importance of pleasure in life. Indeed, some have claimed it to be the highest aim in life.

Juveniles are delinquents because they are not pleased with life. Now if meaningless songs give so much pleasure, then the answer is to have more of them. Then the youngsters will spend so much time learning and deciphering the lyrics that they will not have time to stand on street corners and blackjack some unfortunate.

Secondly, absolutely meaningless lines are not a twentieth century innovation. Today's writers of such "nonsense" have as distinguished a forbear as Will Shakespeare. At music festivals today, choirs sing and audiences listen without indignation to such words as: "With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino." For that matter, what exactly does Gilbert and Sullivan mean by "tra-la" in the song "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring tra-la"? No-one questions the meaning of those words simply because they are hallowed by time, or what grandfather approved of must be good. Hence, from that line of reasoning it must follow that, if grandfather approved of meaningless song lyrics, then that type must be good. Q.E.D.

I can just see the fire of ire in the eye of my friend of the many musical degrees for my impertinence in comparing "Sweet Lovers Love the Spring" with "Chickory Chick."

Ah, music hath charms.

Picnic Held at New Denver

NEW DENVER, B.C.—A picnic was held here on the beaches of Slocan Lake on June 10th. The all-day affair was sponsored jointly by the Kyowakai, P.T.A. and the Women's Association.

Birth

GREENWOOD, B.C. — A girl, Gayle Emi, to Dr. and Mrs. A. Ishiwara, on June 6.

Correction

The New Canadian regrets an error which appeared in the "Acknowledgement" column of June 15th. The name of Mr. [illegible] Sakai, of Toronto, Ont., appeared as Mr. Yoshimatsu Sumi in said issue. Our apologies to Mr. Sakai for the inaccuracy.

WANTED: Domestic for a good home with three adults, no children. Apply Box 10, New Canadian.

Cardinals Continue on Winning Streak; Take 5th Straight Game

By G.N.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta. — In a six-inning game, called off due to rain, Cardinals took a close game from Picture Butte Chinooks 8 to 6, on June 23.

Cardinals opened the scoring in the first inning, getting 3 runs off 4 hits. Chinooks came back in their half to push across one run off an error and a hit. In the second and the third, Cards gathered 3 more runs, only to have Chinooks come back with 5 runs to tie up the game and also sending B. Senda, of the Cards, to the showers. Yo Nishimura took over the mound duty to stop Chinooks from making further damages.

In the 5th, T. Toyama and S. Toyama hit safely, but T. Toyama was caught at third. However, Push Matsumiya came up with a triple to deep right field, scoring what proved to be the winning run. Then Cards pushed another run in the sixth for good measure.

R. Hayashi, on the mound for Chinooks, was hit hard and often —14 to Card pitcher's 9. F. Yahiro and R. Hayashi, with 3-3 and 3-4, respectively, were the heavy hitters for Chinooks, and T. Toyama's 3-3, C. Matsumura's 3-4, and S. Toyama's 2-3 for the Cardinals.

BATTERIES:
Cardinals—B. Senda, Y. N[illegible]mura and Y. Ma[illegible]
Chinooks—R. Hayashi and Moriyama.

On June 16, Cardinals [illegible] the highly favored Raymond [illegible] sets 5 to 2 at Coaldale [illegible] Yo Nishimura was on the [illegible] for Cards to register his [illegible] win. He allowed [illegible] tomo's 8.

S.S. Marine Angel

(Continued from page 1)

shores of Japan — a country which most Canadian-born Niseis have never seen. This is the last day on the ship and the deck has been filled from early morning with the eager faces of the young and old who are waiting to catch the first glimpse of the new land. Once in a while on the horizon, which is empty in all directions except for the sea and the sky, fishing boats appear and slip behind us. In the salt water, floating seaweeds indicate that land is near."

DEPARTURE FROM TASHME

The letter also describes the trip from Tashme to the C.P.R. docks.

"The departure from Tashme was postponed for 72 hours from its scheduled date. On the morning of May 31, we got up at 2 a.m. We went to the "D" building, where our hand baggage was inspected by the R.C.M.P. After inspection over 550 of us who made the contingent from Tashme were transported by buses and trucks to the C.N.R. station at Hope. Because of the hours, there were few to see us off. Most goodbyes had been said the night before.

"The train left Hope at 11 a.m. and passed through the Fraser Valley to arrive at the C.N.R. depot in Vancouver at 2 p.m. We gazed at the familiar landmarks as we were taken by Pacific stage coaches from the stations to Pier "A" at the C.P.R. docks — just opposite the Marine Building. There the Marine Angel was waiting to take us to Japan."

Relocation for May

RAYMOND—Shigeo Kawag[illegible] Tsugino Kawaguchi and [illegible] nor, Lemon Creek; Sajuye [illegible] toshi and Seiichi, Tomo, Yoshi[illegible] and Fujino Sotoguchi and [illegible] nors, Yotaro, Haruko, Mi[illegible] Yoshiko, Nobuo and Aiko [illegible] tonio and one minor, Jinji [illegible] and Setsuko Kawaguchi, Yoshi[illegible] Haru and Bunshichi Okugawa [illegible] and Genzo Hamazaki, Kam[illegible] Masao and Itoye Terakita and [illegible] minors, Slocan City; Tai[illegible] Wataru, Tatsuzo, Fujiko, Take[illegible] and Sumie Nishida and one m[illegible] New Denver.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Ta[illegible] Tokusaburo, Kazue, Seiji and [illegible] sao Nishizeki and three mi[illegible] Mitsugu and Momoye Ikeda [illegible] four minors, Tashme; Tama[illegible] Shigetaka Shimomura, Taka[illegible] Tomiko, Nika and Zentaro [illegible] zono, Lemon Creek; Yuriko [illegible] Tamotsu Yoshida, Hisako Masa[illegible] and three minors, Mumeo, S[illegible] Tachi, Uhei and Hisako Miike [illegible] three minors, Yaichi and Chi[illegible] Fukui, and four minors, M[illegible] Torao, Shichitaro and Haruko [illegible] gaki and two minors, Takako [illegible] ichi and Matsuyo Yata and [illegible] minors, Nobushige, Masao [illegible] Tomo Yoshida and one minor, S[illegible] can City.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Ka[illegible] F., Shizuko, Jin and Toyoji [illegible] and one minor, Kaoru, Sa[illegible] and Zenshichi Matsumiya and [illegible] minors, Tashme; Saburo, Ke[illegible] Toyohisa and Ine Koyanagi [illegible] three minors, Lemon Creek; [illegible] ruo, Yasuko, Kiyoichi and [illegible] Koyanagi and four minors, Na[illegible] uki Yoshida, Soiichi A. and [illegible] Hamanishi and four minors, S[illegible] can City.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—Fu[illegible] and Mrs. Shizue Sakamoto [illegible] five minors, Greenwood; [illegible] and Harue Mimoto and two [illegible] nors, Toki Tsurukawa and [illegible] minor, Masao and Mitsuko [illegible] Iguchi and one minor, [illegible] gata, Kohei, Akiko, Hiroshi [illegible] and Hiroe Usui and one m[illegible] Matsuye M. Harada, Slocan C[illegible]

DIAMOND CITY, Alta.—Ki[illegible] and Iso Aoki and two mi[illegible] minors, Tashme. WATERWA[illegible] Alta.—Iwataro Haga, S[illegible] Mills. BARNWELL, Alta.—[illegible] Chiyoko and [illegible] Le[illegible] Creek; Ken[illegible] chiro and [illegible] minors. Rose[illegible] WELL[illegible] Alta.—Yumiko [illegible] Nobue Kawano [illegible] Slocan City. MAGRATH, Al[illegible] Katsutori and Kimiko [illegible] and five minors, New Denver.

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